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## *Exoletuncus* Razowski, 1988 from Ecuador, with description of seven new species (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae, Euliini)

J. Razowski & V. Pelz

### Abstract

The Neotropical genus *Exoletuncus* Razowski, 1988 is characterized and a list of known species is provided. *E. atalodes* (Meyrick, 1917) is transferred from *Chilips* Razowski, 1988 to *Exoletuncus* and seven new species (*E. pleregraptus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *E. guacamayosensis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *E. similis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *E. canescens* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *E. angulatus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *E. aquilus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *E. paraquilus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.) are described from Ecuador.

KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Euliini, *Exoletuncus*, list, new species, Neotropical.

### *Exoletuncus* Razowski, 1988 de Ecuador, con la descripción de siete nuevas especies (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae, Euliini)

### Resumen

Se dan las características del género Neotropical *Exoletuncus* Razowski, 1988 y se da una lista de las especies conocidas. *E. atalodes* (Meyrick, 1917) se transfiere desde *Chilips* Razowski, 1988 a *Exoletuncus* y se describen del Ecuador siete nuevas especies (*E. pleregraptus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *E. guacamayosensis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *E. similis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *E. canescens* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *E. angulatus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *E. aquilus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *E. paraquilus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.).

PALABRAS CLAVE: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Euliini, *Exoletuncus*, lista, nuevas especies, Neotropical.

### Introduction

*Exoletuncus* Razowski, 1988 was described as a monotypical genus to accommodate Colombian *E. exoristus* Razowski, 1988. Then the same author (RAZOWSKI, 1997) revised this genus describing four new species and separating *Eulia ocystola* Meyrick, 1932 erroneously placed in *Exoletuncus* (RAZOWSKI, 1990) into a new genus *Colosyta* Razowski, 1997. Currently 17 species are included in *Exoletuncus*.

The specimens examined in this paper, including the types, are in the collection of V. Pelz, Ruppichteroth, Germany; the holotypes eventually will be deposited in the Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt/Main, Germany.

Note. Numbers included in descriptions of the labial palpus refer to the proportion of their total length to the horizontal diameter of the compound eye.

**Abbreviations**

>	road from > to
GU	Genitalia slide
HT	Holotype
PN	National Park
Prov.	Province
Pto.	Puerto
sta	collecting station
CVPR	Collection Volker Pelz, Ruppichterth, Germany
V. P.	Volker Pelz
SMFL	Lepidoptera collection of Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main, Germany
N, E, S, W	compass points

**Systematic part***Exoletuncus* Razowski, 1988

*Exoletuncus* Razowski, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., **31**(10): 390. Type species: *Exoletuncus exoristus* Razowski, 1988 - by original designation.

Most of the previously known species characterize with white ground colour of forewing and black markings consisting of several blotches and spots. Only in *E. atalodes* (Meyrick, 1917) comb. n. an incomplete plesiomorphic pattern is realized. Further stages of the development of the black and white pattern is now realized in four new species, viz., *E. pleregraptus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *E. guacamayosensis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *E. similis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. and *E. canescens* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. In the first species the pattern is typical of the subfamily, in *E. guacamayosensis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. and *E. similis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. the markings are indistinct and the ground colour is brownish except for whitish lines in basal half of wing. These elements represent the edges of interfasciae. In *E. canescens* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. some interfasciae become white and connect with one another. In remaining known species (e.g. *E. consertus* Razowski, 1997) they are white, broad and partially replace the typical markings, so the dark areas are restricted mainly to the distal half of wing. The black and white pattern was described by RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2002) and the tortricine pattern rather recently by RAZOWSKI (2003).

As described by RAZOWSKI (1997) the male genitalia show only slight specific differences which are almost entirely restricted to the shape and vestiture of valva. The uncus is absent or represented by a weak apical prominence of the tegumen (e.g. *E. nivesanus* Razowski, 1999). The females are known only in *E. lobopus* Razowski & Becker, 2002 and in *E. guacamayosensis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. They characterize with well developed postero-lateral lobes of sterigma and its cup-shaped part which is probably fused with the colliculum. The ductus seminalis originates in mid-part of corpus bursae.

Biology little known. The species of *Exoletuncus* were collected at altitudes of 1290-3990 m a. s. l. in forest areas, e.g. *E. consertus* in cloud forest and *E. pleregraptus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. in *Polylepis* forest.

Distribution of *Exoletuncus* remains very little known; there are some data chiefly from the western part of the South America, from Colombia to Bolivia, from middle to high elevations of the Andes. Only two species are from eastern part of the continent, both Brazilian. The majority of species are known from Ecuador but this may depend on the degree of exploration.

Diagnosis of the genus. The supposed autapomorphies are the position of socii which are well separate from one another by the apical prominence of the tegumen and the distinct spinulation of the inner surface of anellus situated immediately above the aedeagus. The sister genus of *Exoletuncus* is *Chilips* Razowski, 1988 as one can judge from the shapes of valva and aedeagus. The two genera differ,

## EXOLETUNCUS RAZOWSKI, 1988 FROM ECUADOR, WITH DESCRIPTION OF SEVEN NEW SPECIES

however, in the development and character of the uncus which in *Chilips* is very slender and rigid. *Eulia atalodes* Meyrick, 1917 was placed in *Chilips* (RAZOWSKI, 1988) but as an uncus is not well developed in the male genitalia of *E. atalodes*, we transfer this species to *Exoletuncus*. The females of the two genera are quite different but still insufficiently known.

List of known species of *Exoletuncus* Razowski, 1988

<i>E. pleregraptus</i> Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.	Ecuador
<i>E. guacamayosensis</i> Razowski & Pelz sp. n.	Ecuador
<i>E. similis</i> Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.	Ecuador
<i>E. canescens</i> Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.	Ecuador
<i>E. atalodes</i> (Meyrick, 1917), comb. n.	Colombia
<i>E. exoristus</i> Razowski, 1988	Colombia
<i>E. trilobopus</i> (Meyrick, 1926)	Brazil: Rio Grande do Sul
<i>E. lobopus</i> Razowski & Becker, 2002	Brazil: Goiás
<i>E. nivesanus</i> Razowski, 1999	Ecuador
<i>E. consertus</i> Razowski, 1997	Ecuador
<i>E. musivus</i> Razowski, 1997	Peru
<i>E. multimaculatus</i> Razowski & Becker, 2002	Ecuador
<i>E. cretatus</i> Razowski, 1997	Bolivia
<i>E. angulatus</i> Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.	Ecuador
<i>E. aquilus</i> Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.	Ecuador
<i>E. paraquilus</i> Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.	Ecuador
<i>E. artifex</i> Razowski, 1997	Peru

## Descriptions of species

*Exoletuncus pleregraptus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. (Figs. 9, 10, 14 a-d)

Material examined: Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Pichincha - Prov., 1 km W Papallacta-Pass, 3990 m 0° 19' 55" S 78° 12' 50" W, 22-XII-2004, leg. Volker Pelz, GU-2432-V. P.; CVPR, eventually SMFL. Paratypes(6): 3 males, same data as holotype (GU-2431-V. P., GU-2433-V. P.); 3 males, Ecuador, Azuay -Prov., 22 km SO Gualaceo > Plan de Milagro, Cordillera Zapote Naida 3300 m, 6-X-2000, leg. Volker Pelz (GU-1019-V. P., GU-1020-V. P., GU-1025-V. P.); all in CVPR.

Diagnosis. *E. pleregraptus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. is very distinct by its plesiomorphic markings; closely related with *E. guacamayosensis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. as the shapes of tegumen and valva show, but distinguished by much longer aedeagus.

Etymology. The species name refers to the colouration of the forewing; Greek: pleres - complete, graptus - painted. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

Description. Wing span in holotype 30.0 mm, in paratypes 25.5 – 32.0 mm. Head dirty cream, labial palpus ca. 3, dark grey mixed with some white scales dorsally; thorax slightly darker than head, with groups of brown scales. Ground colour whitish cream with brownish admixture and numerous brown dots; costal spots brown, distinct, dorsal and terminal spots weak, slightly paler. Markings brown consisting of basal elongate blotch near costa and median postbasal spots most distinct in median area; median fascia consisting of two median diffuse blotches; subapical blotch rudimentary; terminal markings in form of broad fascia in median area connecting with apex and tornus by means of paler shades. Cilia brownish cream with indistinct brownish dividings. Hindwing pale brownish cream, densely strigulated darker grey-brown; cilia white cream.

Variation. In two paratypes the ground colour of forewing distinctly suffused with blackish brown; markings black-brown diffuse, rather obscure; cilia brownish creamy with brownish terminations and parts of basal line.

Male genitalia (Figs. 14 a-d). Apical prominence of tegumen (? a vestigial uncus) short, fairly broad; valva tapering terminad with almost straight costa and moderately convex sacculus; group of dense bristles just beyond sacculus subventrally; aedeagus long, slender.

Female not known.

***Exoletuncus guacamayosensis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs. 1, 2, 17 a-d, 19 a-d)

Material examined: Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0° 38' 56" S 77° 47' 34" W, 30-IX-2002, sta 12, leg Gielis & Pelz"; GU-2123-V. P.; CVPR, eventually SMFL. Paratypes (5 males 1 female): 1 male, 1 female: 10 km SSE Cosanga, 2180 m, 0° 37' 13" S 77° 49' 29" W, 23-X-2002, sta 35, leg Gielis & Pelz, (female GU-2124-V. P., male GU-2300-V. P.); 1 male: same data as HT (GU-2105-V. P.); 1 male: same locality but 23-26-VI-2003 leg Volker Pelz (GU-1824-V. P.); 1 male: 12 km SSE Cosanga, 2120 m, 0° 37' 26" S 77° 48' 51" W, 24-X-2002, sta 36, leg Gielis & Pelz (GU-2303-V. P.); all in CVPR.

Diagnosis. Habitus of *E. guacamayosensis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. as in *E. similis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., from which it differs, however, in having a much broader valva with less concave costa and more convex sacculus.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the type locality, situated in the Cordillera de Guacamayos.

Description. Wing span 17.0 mm in holotype, 17.0 - 17.5 mm in male paratypes and 20.0 mm in female paratype; head and frons white, collar brownish grey, labial palpus 2.2, dorsally white, laterally brown except white terminal part, thorax brown with proximal edge, tegula and a transverse fascia beyond middle white. Forewing hardly expanding terminally, apex rather rounded. Ground colour creamy or white in form of slender interfasciae connected by lines along veins of anterior half of wing, brownish grey otherwise, suffused whitish postmedially where browner reticulation; costal strigulae and diffuse remnants of markings and median part of wing are dark brown. Cilia whitish suffused with brown; median line brown to tornus. Hindwing whitish to middle, suffused and strigulated brownish. Cilia brownish white.

Variation. In female forewing whitish brown; fasciae and lines whitish; remnants of costal or median markings blackish brown.

Male genitalia (Figs. 17 a-d). Tegumen with a minute apical prominence; valva tapering in terminal half; costa concave; sacculus broadly convex; a broad area of spines of disc above convexity of this last; aedeagus broad.

Female genitalia (Figs. 19 a-c). Distal arms of sterigma broad more strongly sclerotized than postostial portions; ostium protected by short sclerite; colliculum bulbous; ductus bursae short, slender; corpus bursae large, broadest submedially from where ductus of accessory bursa extends.

***Exoletuncus similis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs. 3, 18 a-d)

Material examined: Holotype, male: "Ecuador: Zamora-Chinchi -Prov. 22 km E Loja, PN Podocarpus, San Francisco Ranger Stt, 2200 m, 3° 59' 15" S 79° 5' 37" W, 9-X-2002, sta 22, leg Gielis & Pelz"; GU-1609-V. P.; CVPR, eventually SMFL.

Diagnosis. Externally *E. similis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. is very similar to *E. guacamayosensis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. differing, however, in the much more elongate valva with a stronger concavity of its costa, and a somewhat shorter aedeagus.

Etymology. The name of the new species refers to its similarity to *E. guacamayosensis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.; Latin: similis – similar. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

Description. Wing span 19.0 mm. Head and thorax as in *E. guacamayosensis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., labial palpus 2.2, white dorsally, brownish laterally. Interfasciae white creamy; brownish grey areas with brown reticulation or weak strigulae, sprinkled white in terminal part of wing. Cilia and hindwing as in preceding species.

Male genitalia (Figs. 18 a-d) as in *E. guacamayosensis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. but valva much slenderer, weakly tapering in terminal portion; sacculus somewhat longer.

***Exoletuncus canescens* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs. 4, 11 a-d)

Material examined: Holotype, male: "Ecuador: Napo - Prov., 10 km SSE Cosanga, 2180 m, 0° 37' 13" S 77° 49' 29" W, 23-X-2002, sta 35, leg Gielis & Pelz"; GS 2125-V. P.; CVPR, eventually SMFL.

Diagnosis. *E. canescens* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. is distinct from all known species in having broad white pattern elements. The male genitalia of *E. canescens* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. are similar to those in *E. consertus* but have not setose area of valva.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the forewing pattern, Latin: *canescens* - to become covered in white. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

Description. Wing span 18.0 mm. Head, frons and thorax white; labial palpus 2.5, laterally brownish except white terminal segment, dorsally the last two segments white. Ground colour pale greyish brown with brownish, blackish, and ferruginous strigulae and white interfasciae connected with secondary also white elements. Blackish grey spotted with black areas along costa, postmedially and near white elements mainly in anterior half of wing. Cilia brownish white; divisions brownish. Hindwing whitish suffused with brownish in distal half where strigulated with brownish. Cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Figs. 11 a-d). Top of tegumen hardly convex; valva concave costally; sacculus distinctly convex at 1/3; disc without setae; aedeagus similar to that in *E. similis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.

*Exoletuncus consertus* Razowski, 1997 (Figs. 6, 13 a-d)

Material examined: Two males collected in: Loja - Prov, 10 km SE Loja, PN Podocarpus, Cajanuma Ranger Stt, 2850 m, 4° 6' 58" S 79° 10' 19" W, 7-X-2002, sta 20, leg Gielis & Pelz (GU-1704-V. P.) wing span 23.0 mm and Napo - Prov., 10 km SSE Cosanga, 2180 m, 0° 37' 13" S 77° 49' 29" W, 23-X-2002, sta 35, leg Gielis & Pelz (GU-2299-V. P.) wing span 22.0 mm (CVPR).

This species was described from Ecuador: Napo - Pastaza, East of Papallacta and also found in Carchi - Prov., Ecuador at 2500 m a. s. l. in cloud forest habitats. Certainly more widely distributed in Ecuador as shown by the new material. The male genitalia (Figs. 13 a-d) show some slight variation in the breadth of valva especially in the ventral convexity of sacculus.

***Exoletuncus angulatus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs. 5, 12 a-d)

Material examined: Holotype, male: "Ecuador: Napo - Prov., 12 km SSE Cosanga, 2120 m, 0° 37' 26" S 77° 48' 51" W, 24-X-2002, sta 36, leg Gielis & Pelz"; GU-2080-V. P.; CVPR, eventually SMFL.

Diagnosis. In *E. angulatus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. the colouration and markings are similar to *E. consertus*. In the male genitalia the new species is easily distinguished by straight ventral edge of sacculus and its small terminal prominence.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the shape of the sacculus; Latin: *angulatus*: angular, cornered. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

Description. Wing span 18.5 mm. Head and thorax white (worn), base of tegula black; labial palpus 2.0, laterally black except white terminal segment, dorsally white. Forewing somewhat expanding terminad; termen weakly oblique, rather straight. Ground colour white. Markings black consisting of several blotches and spots; basal blotch preserved in costal half of wing marked with inner white costal spot; postmedian fascia convex medially, atrophied in costal third of wing; median fascia slender atrophied beneath median cell; subapical marking consisting of one larger and minute spot; a few dorsal spots and one costal dot submedially. Cilia white (worn). Hindwing white but with dark grey diffuse spots and dark grey suffusions giving a grey appearance of hindwing; cilia whitish (worn).

Male genitalia (Figs. 12 a-d). Top of tegumen simple; valva broad to middle, then subtriangular; sacculus almost straight ventrally, with small terminal prominence; aedeagus rather delicate.

***Exoletuncus aquilus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs. 7, 15 a-d)

Material examined: Holotype, male: "Ecuador: Tungurahua - Prov., 20 km E Baños, San Francisco, 1290 m, 1° 24' 39" S 78° 14' 23" W, 26-IX-2002, sta 8, leg. Gielis & Pelz", GU-1923-V. P.; CVPR, eventually SMFL.

Diagnosis. Externally *E. aquilus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. is similar to *E. angulatus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. and *E. consertus* but easily distinguished by the dark hindwings; the male genitalia remind those in *E. artifex* Razowski, 1997 from Peru but characterize with more specialized, slenderer, gradually tapering valva.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the dark hindwings; Latin: *aquilus* – dark coloured. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

Description. Wing span 15.5 mm. Head and thorax white; collar and base of tegula black; labial palpus 1.5, dorsally white, laterally black except white terminal segment. Ground colour of forewing white, markings black consisting of several blotches arranged as in *E. angulatus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.; basal blotch without white costal spot. Fringes white (rubbed) with black dividings. Hindwing blackish grey; cilia worn, probably whitish.

Male genitalia (Figs. 15 a-d). Tegumen without any apical prominence; valva slender, strongly tapering terminad; sacculus broadest postbasally; setose area of disc above end part of sacculus; aedeagus fairly broad beyond zone.

***Exoletuncus paraquilus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs. 8, 16 a-d)

Material examined: Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Morona-Santiago-Prov., Macas, Proaño > Alshi, 5 km SO Alshi, 1700 m, 27-IX – 4-X- 2000, leg. Volker Pelz"; GU-1102-V. P. ; CVPR, eventually SMFL.

Diagnosis. Facies of *E. paraquilus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. as in *E. aquilus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.; in male genitalia it is distinguished by the well sclerotized tuba analis and rounded termination of valva.

Etymology. The name refers to the great similarity with *E. aquilus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.; Latin: *para* - nearby. The name is defined as a noun in apposition.

Description. Wing span 14.5 mm; head and thorax as in *E. aquilus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.; labial palpus ca. 2.0. Markings black consisting of basal blotch preserved in costal half of wing only; remnants of postbasal fascia in dorsal half, median fascia consisting of three blotches, small spot at tornus and weak terminal spots. Cilia rubbed. Hindwing grey with weak diffuse strigulation; cilia (remnants) whitish.

Male genitalia (Figs. 16 a-d) as in *E. aquilus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. but with well sclerotized anal tube, and valva less tapering terminally, rounded apically.

Female not known.

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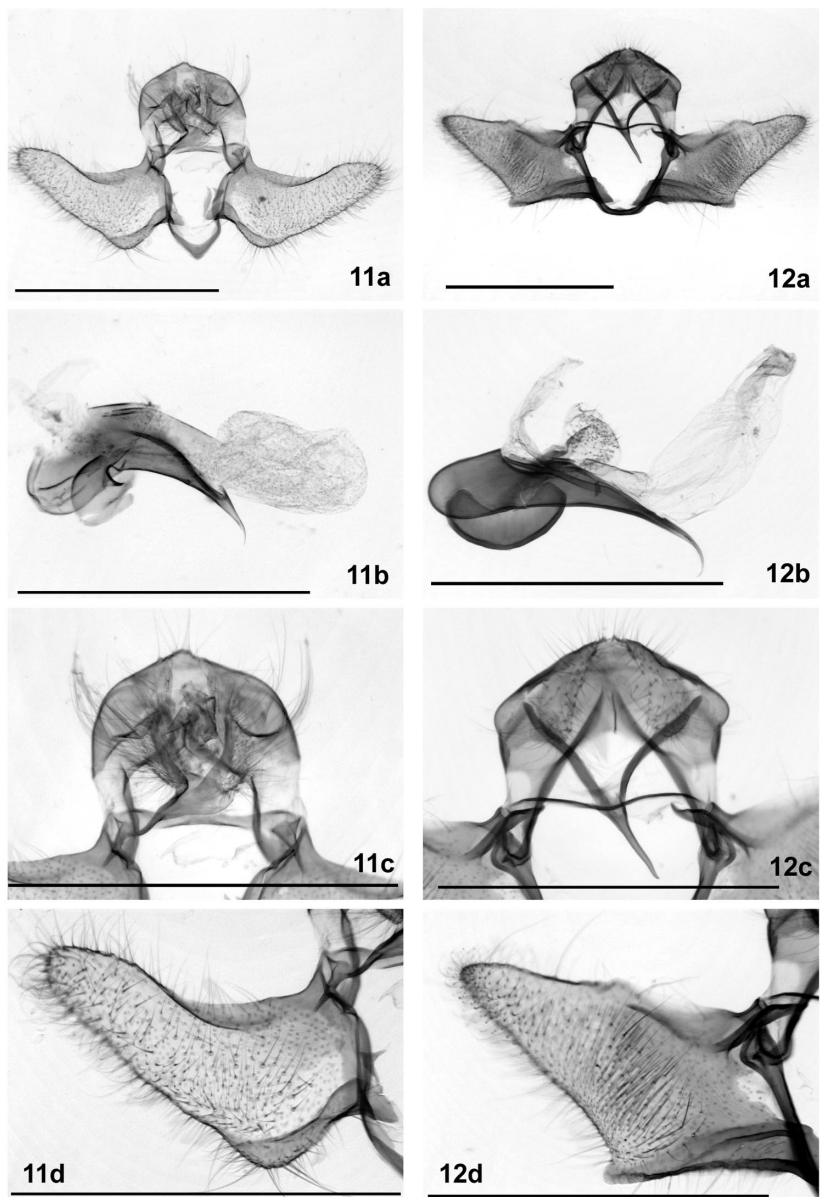


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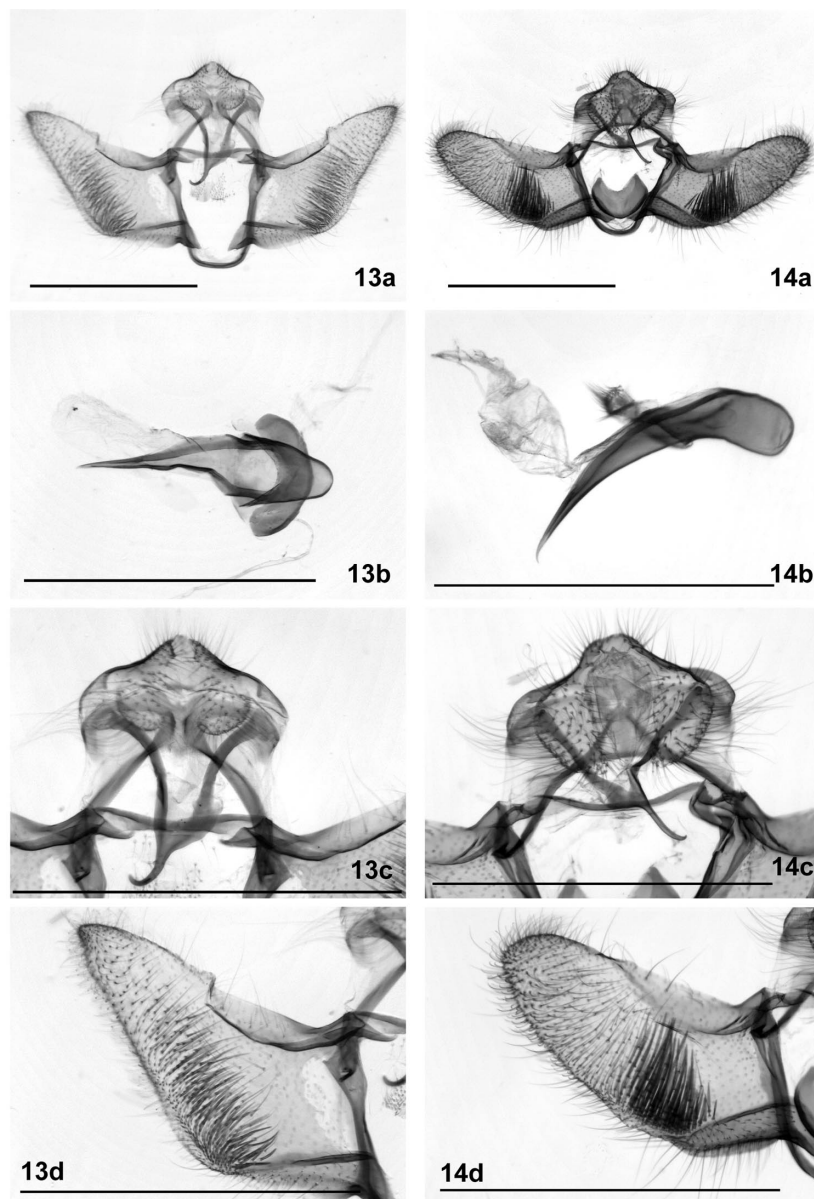


**Figs. 1-10.**— Adults of *Exoletuncus* Razowski, 1988. **1.** *Exoletuncus guacamayosensis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., paratype female. **2.** *Exoletuncus guacamayosensis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype male. **3.** *Exoletuncus similis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype male. **4.** *Exoletuncus canescens* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype male. **5.** *Exoletuncus angulatus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype, male. **6.** *Exoletuncus consertus* Razowski, 1997. Ecuador, Loja - Prov, 10 km SE Loja, PN Podocarpus, Cajanuma Ranger Stt, 2850 m, 4° 6' 58" S 79° 10' 19" W, 7-X-2002, sta 20, leg Gielis & Pelz (GU-1704-V. P.) wing span 23.0 mm. **7.** *Exoletuncus aquilus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype, male. **8.** *Exoletuncus paraquilus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype, male. **9-10.** *Exoletuncus pleregraptus* Razowski & Pelz sp. n. **9.** Paratype male, wingspan 32.0 mm, GU-2431-V. P. **10.** Holotype male

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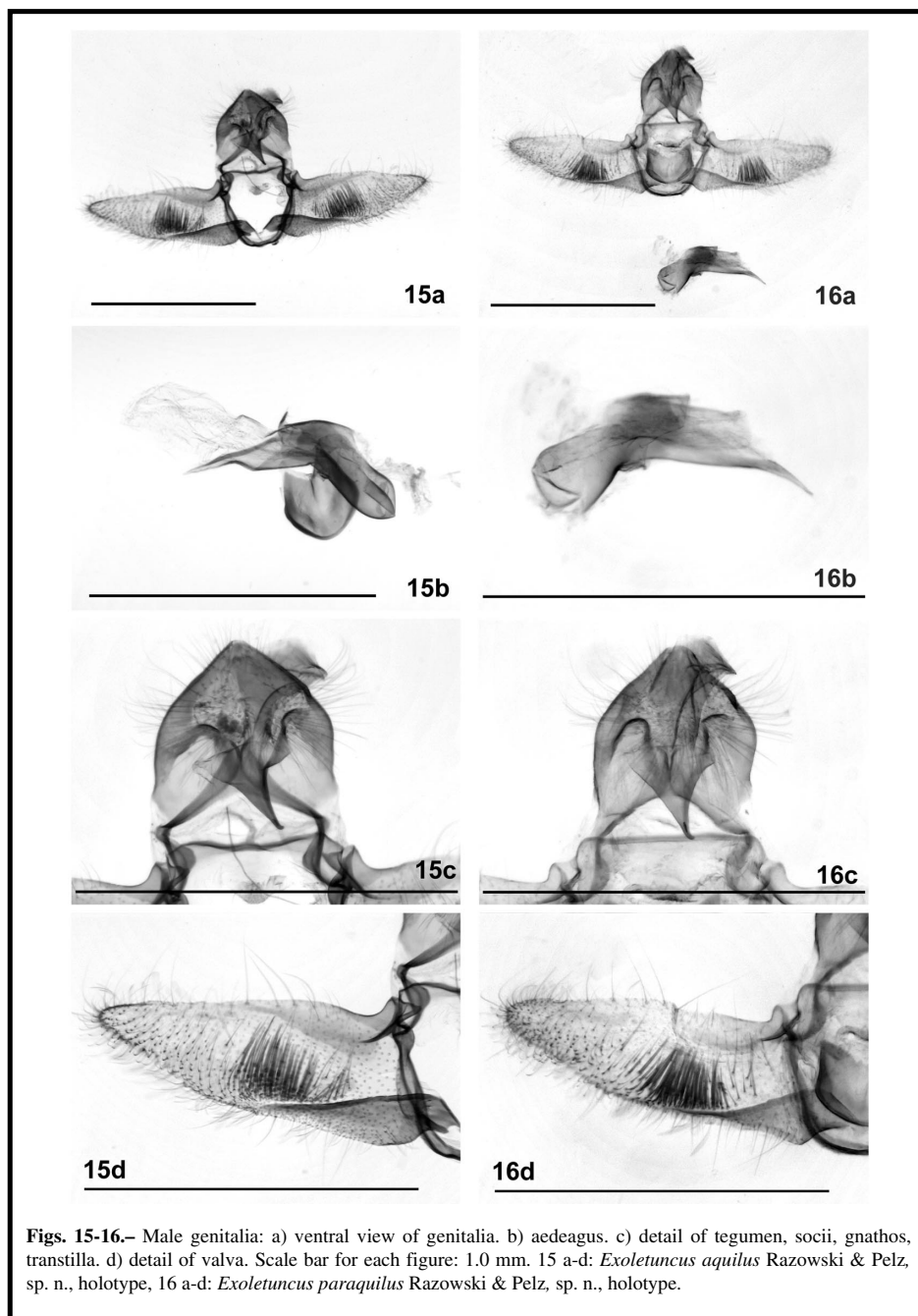


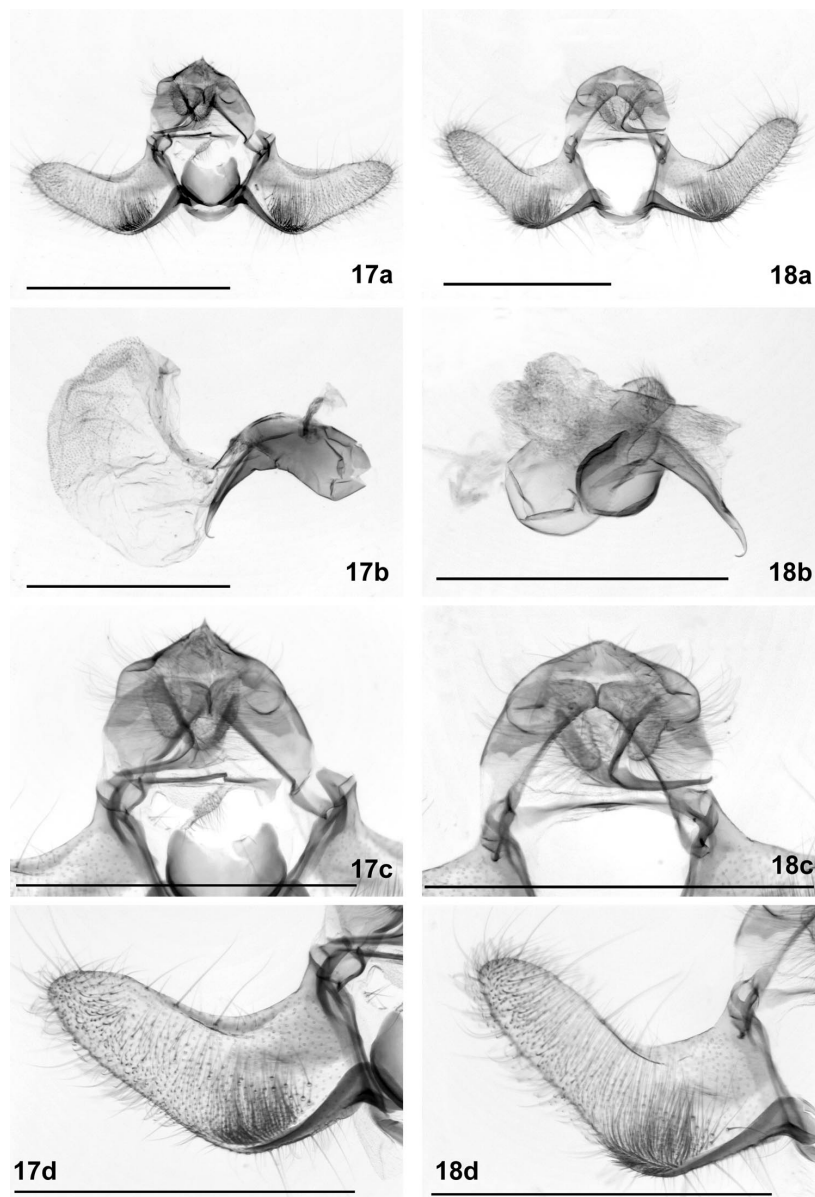
**Figs. 11-12.**— Male genitalia: a) ventral view of genitalia. b) aedeagus. c) detail of tegumen, socii, gnathos, transtilla. d) detail of valva. Scale bar for each figure: 1.0 mm. 11 a-d: *Exoletuncus canescens* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype, 12 a-d: *Exoletuncus angulatus* Razowski & Pelz sp. n., holotype.



**Figs. 13-14.**— Male genitalia: a) ventral view of genitalia. b) aedeagus. c) detail of tegumen, socii, gnathos, transtilla. d) detail of valva. Scale bar for each figure: 1.0 mm. 13 a-d: *Exoletuncus consertus* Razowski, 1997, GU-1704-V. P., 14 a-d: *Exoletuncus pleregraptus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype.

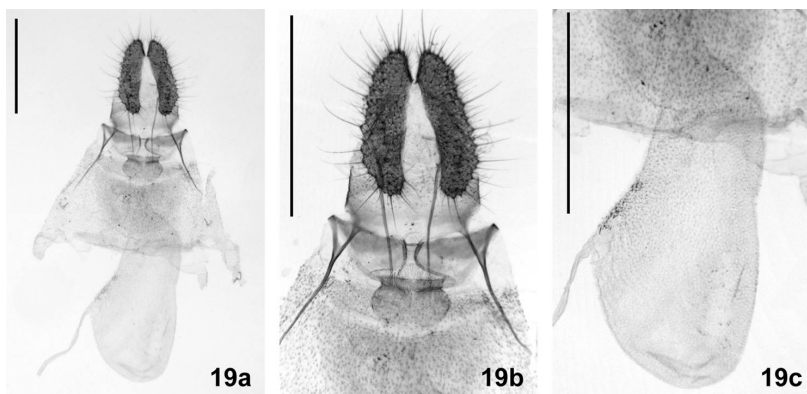
*EXOLETUNCUS* RAZOWSKI, 1988 FROM ECUADOR, WITH DESCRIPTION OF SEVEN NEW SPECIES





**Figs. 17-18.**— Male genitalia: a) ventral view of genitalia. b) aedeagus. c) detail of tegumen, socii, gnathos, transtilla. d) detail of valva. Scale bar for each figure: 1.0 mm. 17 a-d: *Exoletuncus guacamayosensis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., paratype (GU-2300-V. P.), 18 a-d: *Exoletuncus similis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype.

*EXOLETUNCUS* RAZOWSKI, 1988 FROM ECUADOR, WITH DESCRIPTION OF SEVEN NEW SPECIES



**Fig. 19.**— Female genitalia of *Exoletuncus guacamayosensis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., paratype (GU-2124-V. P.): a) ventral view of genitalia. b) detail of papillae anales, sterigma. c) detail of bursa copulatrix. Scale bar for each figure: 1.0 mm.